NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.-TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HEAVY DAMAGE CAUSED.

STORM-BEATEN TARRYTOWN BUSY MAK-ING REPAIRS.

THE VILLAGE ITSELF WILL HAVE SOME BIG BILLS TO PAY ON ACCOUNT OF SATURDAY'S TEMPEST-PRIVATE

OWNERS SUFFERED MUCH

The terrible storm which swept over Tarryprevious storm which has visited that neighborhood in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Not until daylight came yesterday was the full extent of the damage realized. A careful estimate now fixes the amount at \$50,000, but it is more likely that it will cost twice that sum to make all the repairs. The people who witnessed the storm consider it nothing less than phenomenal. It started to rain gently about 4 o'clock, and then suddenly and without warning there came a great clap of thunder. The heavens seemed to open and let forth what appeared at first to be sheets of ice. So quickly did the huge hailstones fall, with no one prepared to escape them, that many were terror-stricken. The loud reports caused by the stones striking the house roofs sounded as if a bombardment had been begun, and many timid persons were badly frightened. Some people gathered them by the shovelful, and others placed them in refrigerators and kept them until yesterday to show to visitors and sceptics.

The hailstorm lasted almost an hour, and in that time wrought great havoc. Large conservatories of the country estates of wealthy New-York people were demolished skylights and windows were broken in hundreds of houses, the stones penetrated tin roofs, and untold damage was done to the gardens and fruit trees. The hall came down slanting from the North, and smashed through windows as if stones had been thrown. The small hard apples, pears, peaches, plums and other green fruit were torn from the trees; cherries, currants and other ripe fruit were destroyed, and the leaves were torn from the trees and strewn along the

This hallstorm was followed by a heavy downpour of rain, accompanied by a wind which served to cause further destruction. The ferryboat Rockland, which was caught in the storm was unable to make her slip, at Main-st., and was driven by the wind into an adjoining pier.

was driven by the wind into an adjoining pier. Her rudder was smashed, and much consternation was caused among the passengers. Probably the heaviest sufferer from the storm was Miss Helen Miller Gould, whose beautiful conservatories at Lyndhurst were seriously damaged, and many rare and costly plants injured. Several employes of Lord & Burnham's factory at Irvington inspected the conservatories yesterday, and estimated that it would cost \$5.000 to repair them. Twenty giazjers will cost \$5,000 to repair them. Twenty glaziers will begin the work this morning. Frank R. Pierson's greenhouses, at Broad-

way and McKeel-ave, were wrecked and many plants destroyed. It will cost \$3,000 to make needed repairs. Cook & McCord's greenhouses, were also damaged to the extent

The conservatories on the estates of John D. Archbold, Mrs. George Lewis, Louis Stern, C. C. Worthington, John H. Hall, John T. Terry, Mrs. H. U. D. Black, Mrs. George B. Newton, John D. and William Rockefeller and others were also damaged, and it will require a large expenditure to replace the glass destroyed. Men were at work all day yesterday at some

place, especially in the business part of the village, making repairs.

On lower Main-st, the skylights and windows of the Park Hotel and the Odell and Vierkant buildings were broken. Men were kept busy yesterday in mending tin roofs, some of which had hundreds of holes in them. The work of repairing the roads, which are in a terrible condition, will be begun this morning, and the will cost the village thousands of

A DRENCHING RAIN AT MIDDAY. MANY PLEASURE-SEEKERS CAUGHT UNPRE PARED FOR THE DOWNPOUR

geration to say thousands-received a good wetting, and other hundreds had their pleasure and tempers spoiled yesterday, because they had neglected to read the weather predictions or had failed to heed them. These persons were deceived by the treacherous behavior of the weather, which early in the day gave promise of becoming clear and comfortably cool. It became nothing of the sort, however, until it had made itself very unpleasant, for after the clouds which had remained overnight had made a pretence of taking themselves off, they began to gather again about noon, the mercury took a considerable upward jump, and the atmosphere was unpleasantly warm and close. These conditions continued until shortly before 2 oclock, when great rain drops, each of which made a splash upon the sidewalk as big as a balf-dollar, began to fall, and were quickly followed by a heavy downpour, which lasted for about half an hour

This was just at the time when crowds were scattered all over Coney Island and other beaches, and hundreds were gathered at the Bridge or crowding the trolley cars on their way to out-of-

town resorts.

The heavy rainfall was followed by a fall in temperature and the air became less oppressive.

The temperature yesterday started out with 67 degrees at 3 a.m. At noon the mercury touched 78, and at 8 p. m. it fell back to 67. The humidity was 83 at 8 a.m. and 95 at 8 p. m. The rainfall from 8 a.m. to 8 p. m. was 34 of an inch.

The weather forecaster predicts fair weather for to-day and to-morrow, with stationary temperature.

HEAVY RAIN AND HIGH WIND IN NEBRASKA Omaha, June 25 .- The last twenty-four hours have witnessed more heavy rains in Nebraska, and reports are coming in of damage done by hall, rain

DROUTH ENDED IN ORANGE COUNTY. Middletown, N. Y., June 25.-The long drouth was broken to-day by a steady fall of rain, which followed the hallstorm of yesterday. The soil is thoroughly soaked and vegetation already shows good effects and the hay crop may be improved. The farmers will sow for late crops at once.

SUMMER COTTAGE BURNED DOWN. Southampton, Long Island, June 25 .- A three-story cottage on the Shinnecock Road, at Shinnecock Bay, occupied by Ansel Fowler, of New-York, as a summer house, was struck by lightning at 2 O'clock this afternoon and was burned. It was owned by W. A. Childs, of New-York, who valued it at \$16,000. Mr. Fowler and the family were at dinner at the time, except his wife, who is visiting \$1 Englewood, N. J. The lightning went down the chimney and set fire to the servants quarters. The fames spread rapidly, and it was soon apparent that the house was doomed. There was no fire department. The neighbors and the servants saved some of the furniture and effects.

Bradley, Neb., June 25.-Early this morning twister struck this village and partially wrecked The storm came from the north with a tre mendous roar. It first struck the two-story brick block owned by Charles Nash, of New-York, and occupied by a drug store and general mercantile store below and the Methodist Church upstairs. The building was totally wrecked, entailing a loss of 80,000. Floyd A. Walworth was aught in the debris and seriously hurt. Across the street the Postoffice was totally wrecked. The building was owned by William Miller and valued at \$1,000. Other losses were smaller, consisting of the unroofing of houses and barns. The ground was ploughed up by the wind and some stock killed.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., June 25.-In thunderstorm last evening lightning struck the Schooner Franconia, Captain Young, from New-Block Island. The bolt went through her foresail, tearing it to ribbons, and the jaws of her foregan were also torn off. She will make temporary repairs here and proceed. Lightning also struck the fore-topmast of the schooner Nettle Champion, anchored in this harbor, splintering it somewhat.

FRENCH CRUISER GOES TO SEA

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TAGE FROM BREST EXCITES COMMENT-

AWAITING DREYFUS. Brest, France, June 25.—The French first-class cruiser Tage put to sea this evening, the official explanation being that she has gone to experi- reputable house and had resisted arrest, enment with carrier pigeons. She is, however, a tered a carriage and began firing their revolvmuch larger cruiser than the Sfax, which is ers, wounding Policeman Ortegal Other policebringing Captain Dreyfus, and the dispatch of men returned the fire and, joined by a mob, such a big vessel with carrier pigeons is quite pursued the carriage to the railway station, unprecedented.

Usually a torpedo-boat is sent, and the opinion town-on-the-Hudson late on Saturday afternoon | therefore gains ground that the Tage has gone and evening caused more damage than any to meet the Sfax and to take Captain Dreyfus on board. The pigeons can be used to announce the transfer, and the Tage might proceed to

another port to land the prisoner. As against this theory, and as an indication that the landing of Dreyfus will be effected gesen ball, receiving a serious injury. here, there is the fact that a large number of gendarmes from the country around Brest are arriving, or expected to arrive to-night.

The treasurer of the famous League of the French Fatherland reached Brest this evening from Paris, and as this organization has been at the bottom of the anti-Dreyfus movement, it is thought he has probably come to organize a

FRENCH OFFICIALS REMOVED.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES BY THE NEW . FRENCH MINISTRY-A POLICY DECLARED.

Paris, June 25 .- At the Cabinet Council to-day M. Loubet, the President, signed orders making the following changes:

M. Bertrand, Procurator-General to the Appeal Court, and M. Feuilloley, Public Prosecutor, are both removed. M. Bulot, Advocate-General, is appointed Public Prosecutor. M. Lombard, dismissal on account of the Déroulède trial, has been criticised as unjust, is appointed Advocate-General.

M. Bertrand's successor has not yet been appointed.

General Hartschmidt, General Roget, Colonel Saxe and Colonel Coubertin are transferred to other garrisons.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, read a draft of his speech in Parliament to-morrow, which will be very brief, merely announcing that the new Ministry has no aim but to follow out the order of the day voted on June 12, on the motion of M. Joseph Ruau, Democratic Radical, representing the Hd District of St. Gaudens, which was as follows:

"The Chamber is determined to support only a government resolved to defend vigorously Republican institutions, and to secure public or der, and passes to the order of the day."

DE GALLIFET TALKS FRANKLY. WILL NOT PROCEED AGAINST CERTAIN OFFICERS-WILL BOW TO THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Paris, June 25 .- The "Journal" publishes the report of an interview with General de Gallifet, Minister of War in the new Cabinet, in which he is quoted as saying that he does not intend to proceed against General Zurlinden, General de Boisdeffre, General Gonse or General Pellieux, and was convinced that none of his colleagues in the Ministry contemplate rigorous measures which would resemble persecution. For himself, his opinions, expressed in his letter of April 15, were unchanged; but as a Minister he we share the responsibility of the act of the Cabinet unless he was forced to separate from it in the event of measures being adopted which he considered iniquitous or dangerous. In his letter to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, accepting the War portfollo, he said he would protect and defend the army, while strictly holding it to its duties, and

I know no officer who has been more abused than I have. I never indulged in press polemics, and I think I have a right to impose the same attitude upon my subordinates. I can answer insults with the sword. I must not bring sol-diers into personal quarrels, and have taken prudential measures against officers violating discipline; but these will not disgrace them. Regarding the court-martial, I await its findings in order to know whether Dreyfus is innocent or guilty. I have never doubted the innocence of

In concluding the interview the War Minister dictated the following:

"I give you my word of honor that none of the Ministers think of influencing the court-martial. Whether Dreyfus be convicted or acquitted, the judgment of the court will be loyally rendered and applied. Every one must bow to the verdict,

PEACE OR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA!

PACIFIC INDICATIONS, BUT THE TRANSVAAL OR-

London, June 25 .- The firm attitude of Great Britain appears to be having the desired effect in the Transvaal complications. The latest cable dispatches from South Africa talk of various semi-official missions for negotiations between Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Pretoria, aiming to arrange a franchise compromise on a basis of five or six years' past residence.

President Krüger is represented as agreeable to some such arrangement, but as finding considerable difficulty in handling his own con-

servative elements. In a reported interview he is alleged to have said regarding the war rumors that mountains were being made out of molehills, and that he was firmly convinced that Queen Victoria would never allow "letting loose the dogs of war" over South Africa.

The Government of the South African republic, according to a dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Rome, is ordering large quantities of rifles from Italian firms for immediate shipment.

THE SPANISH ARMY.

ITS EFFECTIVE STRENGTH FOR NEXT YEAR

Madrid, June 25.-The "Official Gazette" announces that the effective active army for the next financial year has been fixed at 108,000

GERMAN CLAIMS IN SAMOA.

CONSIDERED NOT TO BE AFFECTED BY THE COMMISSION'S ACTION.

Berlin, June 25.-The "Neueste Nachrichten" ontends that the recognition by the International Commissioners of the decision of Chief Justice Chambers regarding the Kingship in Samoa does not in the least prejudice the claims of Germans to compensation for losses sus-tained during the recent disturbances.

RIOTS IN AN ITALIAN TOWN.

Ceccano, about fifty miles southeast of Rome, in consequence of a priest having excommunicated a man for a private quarrel. The man defies and ignores the excommunication, and the priest has ceased holding mass. The commune is divided into rival factions, and alrendy several men have been killed. Troops have been sent to occupy the town.

NEW FAST TRAIN TO DETROIT. The New-York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New-York every day at 4 p. m. Fine service; no excess fare.—Advt.

A CONFLICT AT CIENFUEGOS.

AMERICAN OFFICERS RESIST ARREST AND USE THEIR REVOLVERS-TROOPS FIRE ON CIVILIANS.

Cienfuegos, June 25,-Three American officers who had been creating a disturbance in a diswhere American pickets were guarding wagons and a safe containing money.

The troops, mostly recruits, on seeing that the officers were in danger, intrenched themselves behind the wagons and began shooting, wounding two policemen and three civilians. A wealthy planter, who was passing in a carriage with his children, was struck by a Krag-Jor-

Senor Frias, the Mayor; the Cuban General Esquerra, and Major Bowman, commanding the Americans, rode through the crowd, begging the people to restrain themselves, and ordering the troops to stop. Their attempts were finally suc cessful. The corporal in charge of the pickets says he did not give an order to fire, but people who were near insist that they heard him give such a command. Indignation runs high, but there is no fear of further trouble. The offending officers have been locked up.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO. THIRTY-THREE CASES AND FIVE DEATHS-DEATH OF CAPTAIN FABRICIUS.

Santiago de Cuba, June 25.-Thirty-three cases of yellow fever, with five deaths, have been officially reported since the beginning of the present outbreak. One of the deaths occurred in the 5th Infantry. The other four

Captain Fabricius, the popular medical officer

For three days the Cubans have been conducting a patriotic demonstration, the Festival of San Juan, in honor of the victory won there by the American troops over the Spanlards The celebration, however, has been remarkable for the absence of the American flag and for the non-participation of the better class of the Cubans themselves. One Spaniard was nearly killed by the mob.

APPOINTMENTS OF VETERANS.

NEW STATISCIVIL SERVICE LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL-QUESTION OF PREFERENCE.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 24 (Special).-Justice George F. Lyon, of the Supreme Court, to-day rendered the first decision in a case coming under the new State Civil Service law, and in which the constitutionality of that law was contested. In his decision, he sustains the constitutionality of the law; holds that according to this, law, veterans come under the same rulings of the Civil Service as other applicants except as the law prescribes preference in their case, and decides that under the new law the veteran standing highest on an eligible list for any place must be appointed to that place for a proba-

The case in which the decision was made was a mandamus proceeding brought by George N. Balcom against the Street Commissioners of the city of Binghamton to compel them to appoint him Superintendent of Streets of this city. An eligible list and J. M. Seabury had been certified to the Street mission, their standings being in the order named. Balcom and Seabury were veterans, and the Street Commissioners took several ballots in which they each secured two votes. Balcom then brought ac tion to compel the Board to appoint him, on the ground that he is the highest veteran on the list. In his opinion granting the peremptory writ of mandamus and ordering Balcom's appointment, Justice Lyon says:

"The application for the writ is opposed mainly upon two grounds: That the Civil Service law. of the Constitution of the State. This contention is based upon the claim that such law, in requirthe person standing highest upon the eligible list deprives the municipal authorities of the power of appointment given them by such clause of the Constitution. This application is also opposed upon the ground that neither the constitution nor the Civil Service law requires, as between veterans, the appointment of the one standing highest upon the eligible list, but that a discretion is vested in the appointing board as to which veteran

shall be appointed. "The contention that this law is unconstitutional cannot be successfully maintained. The provisions of the Civil Service law of 1899, relating to the selection of appointees, are entirely consistent with

tween veterans, is not required to appoint the one standing highest upon the eligible list, Rule 1. prescribed by the fitate Civil Service Commission, n compliance with the requirements of the new Civil Service law, May 18, and approved by the Governor a few days since, provides that appointments shall be made in all positions in the com-petitive class by the appointment of the person graded highest on the eligible list."

FAMINE IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

DROUTH AND A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN THE

St. Petersburg, June 25.-The Trans-Caspian region of Asiatic Russia, which is under the administration of the Governor-General of the Caucasus, Prince Bariatinski, is threatened with famine, owing to the prolonged drouth and

WARSHIP STRIKES AN ICEBERG.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH SLOOP BUZZARD.

St. John's, Newfoundland, June 25 .- The British armed sloop Buzzard, while trying to reach the French Treaty Shore on Friday came into collision with an iceberg, which stove in her bows. By means of collision mats and moving the guns and heavy gear to the stern she made her way back here safely. She will be docked

to-morrow. At the time of the accident perfect discipline existed on board, and prompt preparations were made to leave the ship should it prove impossible to keep her above water. It was seen, however, that the damage was not serious enough to endanger the vessel.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELL INJURED.

UNCONSCIOUS FOR TWO HOURS AFTER BEING

Boutell is suffering from concussion of the brain and minor injuries, received in a collision with a scorching bloycie rider. The injuries were received several days ago, but it has just become known ondition. No report had been made previously of the accident. Mr. Boutell was struck while crossing the Grand Boulevard. W. J. Fog, the boy who was riding the wheel, was so kind a nurse until better assistance arrived that Mr. Boutell has nothing but words of kindness for him, although the extent of his injuries may be learned from the fact that for two hours he was unconscious and for two days was not rational. He is now out of danger.

"THE TOOTH OF TIME" needs not Bensolyptus Tooth Powder-but use it on your teeth. They'll last longer. At all druggists.-Advt.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST SPIN.

NEW CUP DEFENDER MORE THAN FUL-FILS EXPECTATIONS.

EASILY OUTPOINTS AND OUTFOOTS FOR-MER VICTOR IN A SHORT CONTEST

Newport, R. I., June 25 .- The first trial trip of America's Cup defender Columbia, which took place in Narragansett Bay, turned out to be more successful than either her builders or her owners had reason to hope for. only did the new boat show herself to be able Defender in a friendly brush of a mile to windward and vanquished her with the greatest ease. The race between the flyers, which was over in five minutes, was sailed in an eight knot breeze under the same conditions, each boat carrying three lower sails, with sheets three minutes, sailing from the Defender's weather quarter, to blanket her, and in five minutes she was one hundred yards ahead, going past the old cup defender as if the latter were anchored. Under these conditions it would seem as if the Columbia was from fifteen to twenty seconds a mile faster than the Defender, and if she can make the same gain in a hard blow anxiety as to the safety of the America's Cup will be considerably allayed.

The trip to-day was the builder's trial, and al though the managing owner, C. Oliver Iselin, and a number of his yachting friends were on "Nat" Herreshoff, the Columbia's famous designer was in charge, and after the sail down the bay the boat was towed back to Bristol for a few minor repairs. It is expected the boat will have another trial either to-morrow or on Tuesday, and that by the end of the week she will be formally turned over to tings will be finished, and her bowsprit, which apparently started in the socket in to-day's brush with the Defender, probably will need some attention. Before the Columbia started for Bristol this afternoon Mr. Iselin expressed himself as being more than satisfied with her, and it was a happy lot of yachtsmen that watched her performance and went to Bristol with her to-night.

HOISTING THE HUGE SAIL.

The Columbia lay off the Herreshoff works all last night, being moored well out in the channel, in order to avoid a repetition of yesterday's unfortunate grounding. The crew were up early, and by 6 o'clock this morning her decks were washed down and the big No. 1 jib sent up it stops. After an hour's interval for breakfast of the tender St. Michael, the crew returned and began the work of getting up the mainsail. It was a difficult task for twenty-five men to get the great stretch of canvas well into the air. Such a huge spread of sail had never been hoisted before, and it was over an hour before it was set to Captain Barr's satisfaction. Just before ! shore, and shortly after the naphtha launch brought Mr. Iselin, his wife and his yachting friends, Herbert C. Leeds, Woodbury Kane and Newbury Thorne, from the tender St. Michael

The weather at this time was threatening, and the southwest breeze of the early morning had flattened out almost to a calm. At 9:15 o'clock the anchor was weighed, and the Columbia was off on her initial trial, beating slowly down the bay, with "Nat" Herreshoff at the wheel. As the vacht stood off, the jib was broken out, and her staysall went up, but the wind was so light that, after standing over on the port tack, in order to put her about, the naphtha launch had to be called upon for assistance. The launch after getting her around, towed her well over toward Hog Island, at the entrance to the harbor, and then, the wind freshening a bit, the wline was cast off. The boat rapidly gained number of short tacks, stood out into the bay between Hog Island and Bristol Point. The breeze was scarcely over three knots an hour, yet the Columbia slipped along, making hardly a ripple, and with all the ease of a racing shell,

Even in the light wind Mr. Herreshoff was able to throw her around in an average of thirty-five seconds, and later, when Captain Barr took the wheel, he tacked in thirty, twenty-five, twenty-two and even in twenty seconds, showing the new boat to be between ten and fifteen seconds quicker in stays than the Defender. In the freshening wind the boat made little fuss as she glided through the water. There was no perceptible wave on her quarter and only a small wake astern. As the wind caught the big mainsail it set beautifully with scarcely a wrinkle on its entire surface. On the other hand, the head sails were a disappointment. The fore staysail seemed to be cut too straight along the foot, while the head of the sail, which was too full, flapped badly in the wind. Later the luff on this sail was hauled down hard and the sail set better, but the jib kept spilling wind into it. The jib was fairly steady, but had a big bag along the luff, which shows that it could stand little stretch-

Standing out of the harbor, the Columbia was headed across the bay to the shore of the island of Rhode Island, and just before 10 o'clock she went about and, with a constantly freshening breeze from the south-southwest, stood over toward Prudence Island, on the west side of the bay. As she passed the Hog Island Lightship the latter's crew saluted her with three strokes on the fogbell, which salute was answered by the tender St. Michael, steaming along behind with the press tug. It took an hour to beat from Hog Island Lightship, at the entrance of Bristol Harbor, to Rowe Island, off Newport, a distance of about nine miles, with a favorable tide.

The Columbia made five tacks on the way down Narragansett Bay, a long leg to the north of Prudence Island, another to the south of Sandy Point Light, about half-way down the island, a third to the south of Half-Way Rock, a fourth to Gould Island and a fifth to the Conanicut Island shore just north of James-

A BRUSH WITH THE DEFENDER As the Columbia came out after the latter

tack she met the Defender and Navahoe coming out of Newport Harbor, accompanied by a fleet of steam yachts and sailing craft. The Navahoe hauled up to the windward, but the Defender came down the wind, passing under the stern of the Columbia. Instead of keeping on, the Columbia was headed after the Defender, and the two boats sailed three miles up the bay be-

Just before the Defender came out the working topsail was set on the Columbia, but it was taken in immediately, and the boats had their first trial together under the same sails-mainsail, forestaysail and jib. The Columbia was the first to swing around into the wind, after the run to leeward, and the Defender followed immediately. Both boats made a number of short tacks, but as they were half a mile apart little could be judged of their comparative speed. The Columbia was to the windward, and and outfooting her. Just after the two boats had tacked to port under the Jamestown shore

The best route to Poughkeepsie and other Hudson River points is via Albany Day Line Steamers.—

Advt. and outfooting her. Just after the two boats

the Columbia was eased off and, running down toward the Defender, took a position on the Defender's weather quarter. With the two yachts scarcely fifty yards apart, the first real brush to windward between the old and the new

It was a fair, honest test of the sailing merits of the two boats under flattened sheets. The Defender had plenty of room to reach out ahead of her rival, and only required the necessary speed to do it. That she failed in the attempt must be the source of greatest gratification to American yachtsmen in general and to the Columbia's owners and builders in particular, for it showed the new boat to be another wonder, and that the Shamrock will have to sail with marvellous speed to win the America's Cup.

THE NEW BOAT SHOWS HER SPEED

Within three minutes after Captain Barr and in five minutes' time he was well ahead. Both boats stood over toward Fort Adams, and then the mainsail of the Columbia came down and she was headed for an anchorage outside the Torpedo Station, while the entire North Atlantic Squadron and a dozen or more large sailing yachts, including Commodore Morgan's flagship, the Corsair, gave her a silent welcome by dipping their colors.

The Defender ran in and anchored near the Columbia, and Butler Duncan, who has the old cup defender in charge, went aboard the Columbia to offer his congratulations. It was expected that the two boats would have another contest in the bay in the afternoon, but bad

In an interview later Mr. Iselin stated that he hoped to have the Columbia out for a short sail to-morrow, and would endeavor to bring her down to Newport again on Tuesday.

"Are you satisfied with the boat?" was shouted from the press tug. "Very much so," answered Mr. Iselin.

The rain continued all the afternoon, and about 2 o'clock the tender St. Michael took the Columbia in tow and started up the bay to

CREW PLEASED WITH THE YACHT.

Bristol, R. L., June 25.-The Columbia arrived ere in tow of the tender St. Michaels, and an ored a quarter of a mile off the Herreshoff docks. It is understood there is considerable work to be one on her interior fittings, and the will go to work on that part of the boat in the morning. Those of the crew who came ashore seemed greatly elated at the fine showing of the

W. L. MOORE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

CONGRESSMAN LOUDENSLAGER, OF NEW-JERSEY, SAVES LIFE AT CAPE MAY.

Cape May, N. J., June 25.-Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, and Philander Johnson, a Washington newspaper orrespondent, were rescued from drowning today by Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager, of the 1st New-Jersey District, assisted by W. H. Kirkpatrick, of Philadelphia. Mr. Moore and Mr. Johnson were bathing this

afternoon with a number of others, when they were missed from the group of which they had formed a part. It was at first thought that they had left the water and were in their bathhouses dressing when a cry was raised of "Man drowning!" When seen, the pair were well out beyond the life lines and in imminent danger. Congress-

man Loudensiager and Mr. Kirkpatrick were on the beach some distance away and were attracted by the excitement. They immediately ran to the scene, swam out to the men, and, after much hard work, at the risk of their own lives, succeeded in rescuing them.

The accident and the rescue created a great deal of excitement on the beach, and the rescuers were rhowered with congratulations and praise as they modestly hurried away.

BLOODY FIGHT ON STATEN ISLAND

A QUARREL BETWEEN ITALIANS AND AMERICANS.

A short but bloody fight occurred in Stapleton Staten Island, early yesterday morning. The scene of the battle was in the district styled "Rocky Hollow," which is inhabited principally by laboring men and Italians. Just how the fight started no one has explained, but in five miutes fully two hundred Italians, gesticulating and excited, and a number of Americans were in the streets. All seemed to be slightly under

the influence of liquor. Italians pelted the Americans with stones, and the latter returned the fire. Several shots were also exchanged, but as far as known there was no one hit by the bullets. Knives and one long, sharp stiletto played a prominent part, and two of the Americans were stabbed, though not

The police were sent for after the fight had been on for about twenty minutes, and as the patrolmen came rushing to the scene the men scattered in every direction, brandishing their clubs to make way for their escape. The police arrested two of the men, one of whom is said to be the ringleader. He is James Ravella, twenty-four years old, of Varlan-st, Stapleton. The other is Andrew Ravella, his brother, James walked to the station with an officer, but at-tempted to throw away a knife, revolver and stilletto while on the way. They were recovered

and held as evidence. and neid as evidence.

The two Americans stabbed were John Fritz, twenty-three years old, and Frank Kane, twenty-one years aid. Both were removed to the Smith Infirmary. Vito Colendrello, an Italian, was badly cut and slashed about the face with a knife. The prisoners will have a hearing to-day

FREIGHT STREWN ALONG TRACKS.

SMASH ON THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD ROAD NEAR BARTOW

CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE. A westbound freight train, consisting of sixty cars of merchandise, beef and vehicles, was badly wrecked about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The accident was caused by the pulling out of steep grade between Bartow and Pelham Mano at a speed of about thirty-five miles an hour. Before the locomotive and forward section could get out of the way the rear section overtook it and struck it with a crash, throwing about twenty cars off the rails and scattering their contents along the track. Conductor Llewellyn was about to leave the caboose when the crash came, and was knocked down and severely bruised. William Cooney, a brakeman, was standing on one of the cars that left the track. He was caught in the wreckage and had his leg crushed, in addition to being cut about the

Just before the accident one of the brakemen saw a tramp board the train and take refuge in an empty box car near the place where the train was broken in two. After the wreck he was seen crawling out from under the car hatless and coatless, but unhurt. The accident blocked all trains and delayed traffic on the

VATICAN PARTY WINS IN ROME.

Rome, June 25.-For the first time since 1870 the Vatican party has obtained a majority in Rome in municipal elections, and the fronts of the rehes are fantastically illuminated nightly in or of the success.

COOL! COMFORTABLE! CHARMING!

PINGREE-ALGER ALLIANCE.

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SEC-RETARY OF WAR'S ACTION.

SPECULATION AS TO THE ADMINISTRA

TION'S COURSE - PINGREE'S POWER IN MICHIGAN-QUESTION OF ..

ALGER'S RESIGNATION.

Detroit, June 25.-The alliance between Gove

ernor Pingree and Secretary Alger for the pur-

pose of defeating the re-election of Senator McMillan to the United States Senate was formally announced here last week, and continues in spite of the fact that among well-informed people it was known to be impending for the last six months, to be the political sensation of the hour. A short year ago it would have been a bold man who should have ventured to predict a Pingree-Alger coalition for any purpose whatsoever. The two men were known to hold diametrically opposed views on most subjects, political and financial. The conversion, therefore, of Secretary Alger to the somewhat radical views of Governor Pingree on trusts, taxstion of the railroads and the election of Senstors by a direct vote of the people excites something more than passing comment. It gives rise to the fear that it is the signal for the beginning of a faction fight which not only will threaten to disrupt the party in the State, but may likewise force the National Administration in Washington, against its will, into taking sides with either one or the other of the con-

PINGREE RULING POWER IN STATE. The political conditions in the State are per

tending factions.

culiar. Though he calls himself a Republican, Governor Pingree is a law unto himself. Party platforms do not bind him. The wishes of conventions he ignores. Candidates for the Legislature must be loyal to him first and to their constituencies afterward. He exacts blind obedience to his orders, and rules his following in the most approved fashion of a benevolent tyrant. He is, indeed, the ideal political "boss," Talk about the Quays, the Platts, the Gormans! Alongside of Pingree they are not "in it." Imagine a district convention in New-York or Pennsylvania, after having chosen a candidate for the Legislature, told that its action must be rescinded and So-and-So chosen. Here it is a common occurrence, and what is more, so implicit is the faith of the Pingreeites in the judgment, discretion and rectitude of their leader that they promptly and cheerfully comply with his least wish. His control over his followers is indeed marvellous. It has no parallel in this

Leaving out of consideration the Democratic organization, whose decline and fall might interestingly be set forth some day by our distinguished fellow-townsman Don M. Dickinson, there is nothing to oppose the Pingree influence except the old-line Republicans. The organization, such as it is, is in their hands, and heretofore that fact has been duly recognized by the Administration in Washington. To illustrate this, it is necessary only to recall one of the chief grievances the Pingree people had against President McKinley in the campaign of last autumn. They charged not merely that Federal appointments had been manipulated in the interest of Senator Burrows, but they insisted that their pet scheme of "equal taxation" was beaten in the Legislature by the treachery of a single member, who resigned his seat at a critical time when his presence would have insured the passage of the measure, and whose act was rewarded subsequently by his appointment to a lucrative Federal office.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S COURSE.

In view of these facts, not yet forgotten by the friends of the Governor, there is some curiosity to know what course the Administration in Washington will hereafter follow. Will it continue to stand, as it has done so far here and elsewhere, by the "regular organization," or will the conversion of the Secretary involve with it the transfer of the Federal patronage united States Senators and most of the two United States Senators and most of the Representatives in the lower branch of Congress to those of Governor Pingree? It is a question which is already beginning to agitate the mind of every "practical" politician.

The bitterness of last year's conflict and the desperate efforts made in the Legislature subsection.

quently to defeat Burrows for re-election to the Senate foreshadow one of the liveliest political campaigns this autumn the State has yet seen. The Governor never does things by halves, and he was never known to flinch when it seemed desirable to call a spade a spade. In October last he denounced Burrows in the most violent language on the platform from which both were speaking. He may be depended upon to ease his mind in characteristic fashion on the subject of McMillan and his candidacy when the proper time comes. Indeed, as between Burrows and McMillan, he would much prefer to defeat the latter, for he not only represents but actually is everything the Governor holds to be abhorrent in politics and finance.

The claim put forth by Governor Pingree that the election of Secretary Alger to the Senate language on the platform from which both were

the election of Secretary Alger to the Senate would "harmonize" the party arouses nothing except merriment. As long as the Governor is the party, or as long as Pingree is Pingree, compromise, or reconciliation, or harmony, or—to borrow the language of diplomacy—a modus vivendi is impossible. With Pingree it is bend or break. You must be either with him or against him. Half measures or a conditional support won't do. If the coalition with Alger involves anything except an unconditional sur-render on the part of the Secretary that fact has either escaped notice or been carefully sup-pressed. Hence it follows that an understand-ing with the old-time Republicans, except on conditions laid down by the Governor—conditions, it is needless to say, which the two Sena-tors could not accept—is not within the range of human probabilities. It is, in fact, an iri-

SEES NO REASON FOR RESIGNING. SECRETARY ALGER SAYS PINGREE IS FOR M'KINLEY FIRST, LAST AND

ALL THE TIME.

Washington, June 25 .- Secretary Alger returned to the city to-night, after an absence three weeks, in which he visited New-England, and afterward spent some time at his home in Michigan. He says he has enjoyed his outing, and appears benefited by the change.

To callers at his house this evening the Secretary talked freely regarding his announced candidacy for Senatorial honors and of the printed statements of the probability of his leaving the Cabinet because of his alliance with Governor Pingree, who, it has been stated, is opposed to the Administration of President McKinley. He made it plain to his questioners that he did not propose to resign on this account, as he does not consider his candidacy for the Senate any reason why he should not continue to hold his place as a member of the Cabinet. Governor Pingree, the Secretary added, is for President McKinley first, last and all the time,

In his absence from the city the Secretary

has been kept fully informed of all dispatches

which have been received from General Otis regarding the situation in the Philippines. He was not prepared to say anything to-night for publication respecting what, if any, increase is to be made to the troops under General Otis's command. That matter will be talked over command. That matter will be talked over with the President as soon as he returns to Washington from his New-England visit.

The Secretary in conclusion said he had no knowledge of a dispatch alleged to have been

knowledge of a dispatch alleged to have been received from General Otis, in which that officer intimated his inability to conquer the Fillpinos with the force under his command, and that he would be obliged to abandon the ground already taken unless reinforcements were quickly sent. All dispatches from General Otis were forwarded to him, he said, and he had seen nothing of the kind research. he had seeen nothing of the kind ment